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(b) Vessels arriving from any port without a clean bill of health, which do not fall under any of the preceding regulations.

Vessels without a clean bill of health that carry a doctor may complete a period of ten days' quarantine, reckoned from date of departure, either at sea or at the anchorage of Comino, before being admitted under the same conditions as arrivals from Bombay.

(3) MEDICAL INSPECTION.

All vessels arriving at Malta shall undergo strict medical inspection.

(4) PASSENGERS.

Passengers arriving from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Calcutta shall be landed in one of the quarantine establishments where they will be subjected to strict medical inspection until their clothing and all other articles of personal use, likely to retain infection, shall have been thoroughly disinfected.

(5) GOODS.

The importation of coffee, beans or ground, colored with substances injurious to health is prohibited.

The importation of cotton seed from any port subject to quarantine is forbidden.

The importation of rags is prohibited.

The importation is forbidden before disinfection of the following articles, viz, wearing apparel, soiled linen and clothing, bedding materials, feathers, bones, and jute goods.

The importation of hides from any port subject to quarantine or from any place where cattle disease exists is prohibited before disinfection.

The importation of vines, vine shoots, and fruit packed in vine leaves is prohibited. The importation of plants or roots from any port of the Mediterranean is prohibited, unless the same are accompanied by a satisfactory certificate that phylloxera is not known to exist at the place of origin.

By command,

G. STRICKLAND,
Chief Secretary to Government.

MEXICO.

Proposed vaccination service at Ciudad Juarez.

CIUDAD JUAREZ, April 3, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on April 1 the physicians of Ciudad Juarez, acting under instructions from the Government at the City of Mexico, began a systematic plan of vaccination of the inhabitants of this city.

In the fall of 1898, when smallpox in El Paso, Tex., and Ciudad Juarez was almost epidemic, some ill-feeling was created by the measures resorted to by the El Paso board of health to enforce vaccination of the Mexicans residing on the Texas side of the Rio Grande.

In February a Federal quarantine was established by Dr. E. Alexander, United States sanitary inspector, and no person was permitted to enter the United States from Mexico without producing a certificate showing successful vaccination or immunity from the disease. This measure also caused considerable dissatisfaction among the Mexicans,

but the effect was to enforce, in a great measure, vaccination of that class of Mexicans who were passing to and fro from one town to the other and thereby assisting in the spreading of the disease.

The policy of quarantine and compulsory vaccination was brought to the attention of the authorities in Mexico City. At a recent meeting of the board of health of Mexico a resolution was presented by the committee on federal matters to the effect that proposals, as follows, be made to the Department of the Interior:

1. That, if said department sees no objection, it should address a communication to the government of Chihuahua suggesting that it order the local authorities of Ciudad Juarez to enforce vaccination as rapidly and extensively as possible.

2. That the sanitary inspector, holding office under the board, and residing at Ciudad Juarez, be authorized to perform vaccinations, and issue certificates of vaccination, and to put into action a steam disinfectant so that the baggage and clothes of persons crossing the frontier may be disinfected free of charge.

3. That the same inspector be authorized to hold private conference with Dr. Alexander, United States quarantine officer at El Paso, Tex., in order to secure, confidentially, the acceptance of the certificates of vaccination issued by the veterinary inspector and the physicians at Ciudad Juarez, giving them the same value as the certificates issued by Dr. Alexander and Drs. Race and Yandell, the city and State quarantine officers, respectively, at El Paso.

In addition the board asks that the veterinary inspector at Ciudad Juarez be empowered to inspect, at El Paso, the cattle entering the country by way of Ciudad Juarez.

I am not informed that the sanitary inspector, as proposed above, has been appointed. The appointment is momentarily expected. This officer will be given explicit instructions to inaugurate measures calculated to arrest and prevent the spread of infectious diseases. The local officials will cooperate with the inspector. Policemen will make a house-to-house canvass, and secure the name of every unvaccinated person. A fine will be imposed upon violators of the quarantine regulations.

There is a house of detention on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, and I am informed this is to be used when necessary. It contains boilers and other apparatus for disinfection.

Mexican officials in Ciudad Juarez seem to realize that the best way to eradicate smallpox is to adopt the American methods and cooperate with the American officials.

Dr. Samaniego, one of the leading Mexican physicians, is quoted as saying:

"We propose to go into this business in a thorough and systematic manner. Especial care shall be taken to compel the people to live up to the sanitary regulations we have established. Juarez has now the support of the Federal government, and we intend to show the people of El Paso that there will be no more danger of smallpox existing here than in any other city."

I have the honor to be, sir, yours, respectfully,

CHARLES W. KINDRICK,

United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.